

January-February, 2004

Dates to Remember

Farm Day 2004.....	February 12, 2004
Langley Bell 4-H Camp, Pensacola	8:00 A.M.-4 P.M.
Cotton Production Meeting.....	February 20, 2004
Jay Community Center	9:15 A.M.
Temik Permit and Stewardship Update.....	February 20, 2004
Jay Community Center	1:00 P.M.
Peanut Production Meeting.....	February 26, 2004
Jay Community Center	9:30 A.M.

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New CEU Requirements

Be aware that the CEU requirements for license recertification are changing. Starting January 1, 2005, licensees must earn 4 Core CEUs to renew their license. This is in addition to the CEUs required for each category. However, you will only need to earn 4 Core CEUs regardless of the number of categories on your license. For example, beginning January 1, 2005, Private applicators must earn 8 CEUs in the Private category plus 4 Core CEUs for a total of 12. If you are an applicator licensed in the Aquatic and Right of Way categories you'll need 16 Aquatic CEUs, 8 Right of Way CEUs and 4 Core

for a total of 28 CEUs. This means that anyone who has a license that expires in January 2005 or later will have to meet the new requirements. So, plan ahead and get your CEUs early during your license period to avoid problems later. Don't forget, you can still retake exams at your county Extension office to renew without having to earn any CEUs.

For additional information on pesticide law and rule updates go to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services website at <http://safepesticideuse.com>. The site has lots of information including licensing, recertification, Worker Protection Standard, and Temik permits. You can also download forms, get helpful links, and look up license numbers, expiration dates, and Authorized Purchasing Agents listed on your license. Additionally UF/IFAS has valuable pesticide certification and licensing information at <http://pested.ifas.ufl.edu>.

Source: Pesticide News!, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, September 2003

Deep Tillage in Continuous Row Crops

A common question asked by growers is "how deep is deep enough for the deep tillage operation to break the compaction layer and obtain maximum benefit to crop yield". We have several years of research that shows that ripping under the row of non irrigated corn can result in yield increases of as much as 50 bu/A and 15 bu/A for soybeans. It was noted on soybeans that when soils were ripped under the row highest yields occurred as compared with ripping different distances from the row. Wheat yields have also been increased by 15 bu/A by chisel plowing to a depth of 10 inches or deep turning 10-12" deep as compared to harrowing. Soils are normally compacted from a depth of 6" to about 14" in typical fields in Florida. Fields that have had winter grazing and have been grazed over the winter when soils are typically wet will have surface compaction in the top 3-4" too. Therefore, to break the compaction layer, we must do tillage operations down to a depth of at least 14". Several years of research with a paratill implement, which goes to a depth of about 18 inches, show that it breaks through the compaction layer. However, when compared to strip tillage, which usually goes to a maximum depth of 12", no yield advantage was found to the deeper tillage. When both paratilling and ripping under the row were done together in the same plot of land, paratill first followed by ripping under the row at planting, no yield advantage was found above ripping under the row alone. This occurs even when ripping under the row does not completely break through the compaction layer. With irrigated corn, no yield increase was noted to in row deep tillage as compared to using a harrow. This indicates that the compaction layer is not a problem for crops if water and nutrients are applied on a timely basis and meets all plant needs in a more shallow root system. However, due to irrigation systems breaking down during periods of highest need, it is still advisable to rip under the row to increase rooting depth. The standard practices of chisel plowing or turning or ripping under the row with a

subsoiler appear to give just as good of results as using tillage implements that will go 6-8" deeper (18" total depth). Other good practices of rotation and fertility management are necessary to aid the practice of subsoiling under the row at planting to obtain consistently good yields.

Source: Agronomy Notes, University of Florida/IFAS, December 2003

Stoneville Goes to Seed-Count Bag

Stoneville is changing its cotton seed package from a 50-pound bag to a 230K-seed count for the 2004 season. Bulk packages will contain 9.2 million seeds, or forty 230,000-seed units.

Danny Rogers, Director of U.S. sales and marketing for Stoneville, says industry feedback has been tremendously positive. "The most important benefit of this new standard for packaging cotton seed is that it is fairer because it eliminates seed size from the pricing equation."

Because of the variation in seed size, even within an individual variety, the measurement of weight alone in today's environment is insufficient. For example, Stoneville's stacked variety ST 4892BR averages 4,600 seeds per pound this year, but any number of factors, including weather conditions during the season, can impact the size of the seed. With ST 4892BR, on the largest seed size end, growers might see 4,100 seeds per pound, and smallest size with 5,100 seeds per pound. There could be as high as 1,000 seeds per pound difference from the largest to smallest sized ST 4892BR seed.

While variations in seed size will not have a great impact on the cost of a bag of seed, there could be considerable price differences when technology fees are taken into account. Moving to a standardized seed count bag simplifies pricing and inventory issues on varieties that contain technologies. Today, there are 11 different prices on Roundup Ready varieties because of seed size and 10 different prices on Bollgard/Roundup varieties due to seed size. The standardized seed count bag would give one price for Roundup Ready varieties and one price for Bollgard/Roundup Ready varieties within a seed drop zone.

Source: Cotton Council International, Summer 2003

Food Safety Regulations Issued

Health & Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson announced in October the issuance of two Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations that will bolster the safety and security of America's food supply. The new regulations will enable better targeted efforts to monitor and inspect imported foods and will allow quick identification and notification of food processors and other establishments involved in any deliberate or accidental contamination of food. "By requiring advance notice for imported food shipments and registering domestic and foreign food facilities, we are providing critical new tools for the FDA to identify potentially dangerous foods and better keep our food supply safe and secure," Secretary Thompson said. "These new requirements represent the latest steps in our ongoing efforts to respond to new threats and improve the safety of all the foods that we eat in this country."

The two new regulations will implement key provisions of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, which provided FDA new authority to protect the nation's food supply against actual or threatened terrorist acts and other food-related emergencies.

The first regulation requires food importers to provide the FDA with advance notice of human and animal food shipments imported or offered for import on or after December

12, 2003. This will allow FDA to know, in advance, when specific food shipments will be arriving at U.S. ports of entry and what those shipments will contain. This advance information will allow the FDA, working with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to more effectively target inspections and ensure the safety of imported foods.

The second regulation requires domestic and foreign food facilities that manufacture, process, pack or hold food for human or animal consumption in the United States to register with the agency by December 12, 2003. As a result, FDA will have for the first time a complete roster of foreign and domestic food facilities. The requirements will enable the FDA to quickly identify and locate affected food processors and other establishments in the event of deliberate or accidental contamination of food.

Registration is required for domestic facilities whether or not food from the facility enters interstate commerce. Except for specific exemptions, the registration requirements apply to all facilities that manufacture, process, pack or hold food regulated by FDA, including animal feed, dietary supplements, infant formula, beverages (including alcoholic beverages) and food additives.

Registration would not be required for private residences of individuals; certain food transport vehicles; facilities that manufacture food contact substances and pesticides; farms; restaurants; other retail food establishments; nonprofit food establishments in which food is prepared for or served directly to the consumer; non-processing fishing vessels; and facilities (such as meat and poultry slaughterhouses) that are regulated exclusively by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Also exempt are foreign facilities if the food from the facility is to undergo further processing or packaging by another facility before it is exported to the U.S. The regulations are available at: <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/>. (HHS News Release, 10/9/03).

Source: Chemically Speaking, University of Florida/IFAS, November-December 2003

Peanut Trial Results

Table 1, Effect of Folicur 3.6F and Abound 2.08 F on the suppression of *Cylindrocladium* black rot (CBR) in peanut, in a test located on the Greg Kimmons Farm in Santa Rosa County, Florida in 2003.

Fungicides and Rate/Acre	Spray Dates				Pound/ Acre
	7/11	7/25	8/8	8/22	
Folicur 3.6F @ 7.2 fl oz	+	+	+	+	5126
Abound 2.08 F @ 24 fl oz	+	--	+	--	4807

Entire test was sprayed with 6 standard treatments of chlorothalonil

Table 2, Strip-till vs. Conventional Tillage Conducted at West Florida Research and Education Center 2003.

VARIETY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Avg
(strip)								
GA Green	3603	3768	3566	3521	2804	4436	5137	3834
C99R				3248	3076	3948	5028	3825
AT201				3212	4292	2868	3205	3394
Vira Guard		3205	2032	3221	2704	3194		2871
Andru 93	3957	3841	4211	4029	3730			3954
90 x					2187	4274		3231
Southern Runner	4610	2977	3130	3239				3489
GK 7	3667	2904	2488	3321				3095
Carver							4022	4022
Norden							2759	2759
DP-1							4175	4175
HULL							3804	3804
GA 02 C							4955	4955
GA 02 C II							3514	3514
AP 3							5209	5209
(Conv)								
GA Green	4093	4385	3412	3206	3630	4444	2704	3696
C99R				1270	4292	5137	4159	3714
AT201				3521	2614	4554	3540	3557
Vira Guard		3841	2904	3566	2187	5218		3543
Andru 93	4120	3859	4292	3811	3194			3855
90 x					2323	3666		2995
Southern Runner	4610	2243	2532	2423				2952
GK 7	4584	3115	3747	3920				3841
CARVER							3695	3695
NORDEN							2933	2933
DP-1							3405	3405
HULL							3732	3732
GA 02 C							4276	4276
GA 02 C II							3822	3822
AP 3							4821	4821

Table 3, 2003 Cyldrocladium black rot (CBR) trial conducted in Santa Rosa County on the Keith Rowland Farm. The trial consisted of 8 varieties, 3 replications in random block design.

VARIETY	LBS/ACRE	VARIETY	LBS/ACRE
GA Green	2497	Carver	3122
C 99 R	2839	GA 01 R	3340
Hull	2436	GA 02 C	2670
Norden	2339	AP-3	2581

The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. It is not a guarantee, warranty, or endorsement of the product names and does not signify that they are approved to the exclusion of others.

Sincerely,

Mike Donahoe
County Director
Santa Rosa County

John D. Atkins
Extension Agent
Santa Rosa County

Santa Rosa County Extension Ag Mailing List Updates

Due to mail regulations and postage budgets, we will be updating our mailing lists each year. Please provide the information below in order to receive our newsletters, updates, and program announcements.

Renewal_____ New Subscriber_____

Date _____ Signature_____

Name_____

Address _____

Race_____ Sex_____

Please check all newsletters and updates you wish to receive.

“Santa Rosa Ag Sheet” (Field crops) _____

“Livestock/Aquaculture Update” _____

“Hortsense” (Commercial horticulture) _____

How do you wish to receive?

Postal Service_____ Email_____ Both_____

If by email, please include your email address_____

Please return to:

Santa Rosa County Extension
P.O. Box 37
Jay, FL 32565

or drop by the office at: 5259 Booker Lane or 6263 Dogwood Dr.
Jay, FL Milton, FL 32570

You may also fax a completed copy to 850-675-8590.

Note: Newsletters, updates, announcements, and this form are available on our county website at http://www.co.santa-rosa.fl.us/santa_rosa/extension/